

FET

How should our *feftered* foies be cured? *Hooker, b. i.*
Inward corruption and infected fin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained fill,
And *feftering* fore did rangle yet within. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remember'd.
—Well might they *feftor* gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Mind that their souls
May make a peaceful and a sweet retire
From off these fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *feftor*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

There was imagination, that between a knight whom
the duke had taken into some good degree of favour, and
Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well
healed, which might perhaps be *feftering* in his breast, and
by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton.*

Passion, anger, and unkindness may give a wound that
shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery only that makes it
feftor. *South's Sermons.*

FESTINATE. *adj.* [*festinatus*, Latin.] Hasty; hurried. A
word not in use.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate*
preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
FESTINATELY. *adv.* [from *festinate*.] Hastily; speedily;
with speed. Not in use.

Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring
him *festinately* hither. *Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.*

FESTINATION. *n. f.* [*festinatio*, Latin.] Haste; hurry.

FESTIVAL. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feasts;
joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments,
that he might manifest his divine charity to men. *Athenbury.*
FESTIVAL. *n. f.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or
religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festivals*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Th' invited sisters with their graces blest
Their *festivals*. *Sandys.*

The morning trumpets *festival* proclaim'd
Through each high street. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing, and sport, and play;
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

By sacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever
they had spoken amiss during the *festival*. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated,
and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection,
a judgment to come. *Athenbury's Sermons.*

FESTIVE. *adj.* [*festivus*, Latin.] Joyous; gay; befitting a
feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomson.*

FESTIVITY. *n. f.* [*festivitas*, Latin, from *festive*.]
1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity,
and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour. *Brown.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the
sheep-shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich
man some small repast. *South.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To those persons there is no better instrument to cause the
remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than
the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holyday. *Taylor.*

FESTOON. *n. f.* [*festoon*, French.] In architecture, an orna-
ment of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of
flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest at the middle,
and suspended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down
perpendicularly. *Harris.*

FESTUCINE. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour between
green and yellow.

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or
pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper. *Brown.*

FESTUCOUS. *adj.* [*festuca*, Latin.] Formed of straw.

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn
over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **FET.** *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring.

Get home with thy fewel, made ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get. *Tuff. Husbandry.*

He in a chair was *fet*,
Tossing and turning him withouten end;
But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him still attend. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jecholaim, who
slew him with the sword. *Jer. xxvi. 23.*

FET. *n. f.* [I suppose from *fait*, French, a part or portion.]
A piece.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*

FET

Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

To **FETCH.** *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unless it rather
came from *To fet*. [peccan, pettan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They have devis'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will ascend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakespeare.*

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judg. xx.*
Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.
Gen. xxvii. 9.

The feat of empire, where the Irish come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller.*

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fetched* from fathers of war-proof. *Sh. H. V.*

3. To strike at a distance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are
the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is seen
in ordnance and muskets. *Bacon's Essays.*

4. To bring to any state by some powerful operation.

In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching*
men again, when they swoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the
encouragement of the prince, as may be *fetched* up to its per-
fection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age
or two in other countries. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what
our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of
the ordinance. *Sanderfon.*

6. To produce by some kind of force.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among
them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to ad-
vance itself by. *Milton on Education.*

An human soul without education is like marble in the
quarry, which shews none of its beauties 'till the skill of the
polisher *fetches* out the colours. *Addison's Spectator.*

7. To perform any excursion.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together. *Shak. Cymbel.*

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount, and all this hollow ground. *Milton.*

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles
on the right hand through a forest. *Knolles's History.*

8. To perform with suddenness or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakesp.*

The fox *fetches* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious
cluster of grapes. *L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her
beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh. *Addison.*

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and freight we *fetcht*
The syrens' isle; a speckless wind fo'rtrech'd
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

It needs not thy belief,
If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
Travelling East; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he,
I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please. *L'Estrange.*

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as
much as the silver in bullion. *Locke.*

To **FETCH.** *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shakespeare.*

FETCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any
thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing seems in-
tended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,
His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind;
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee than. *Tuff. Husband.*

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying these slight follies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little foild i' th' working. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Still.*
The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Estrange, Fab. 42.*

From these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks and watches,

Quoth

FEV

Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

FETTER. *n. f.* [from *feteb.*] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. *adj.* [*fetidus*, Latin; *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; ran-
cid; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell
either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who
practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eruptions. *Arbut.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods;
From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomson's Summer.*

FETIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *fetid*.] The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK. *n. f.* [*fet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair as big as the
hair of the mane that grows behind the pattern-joint of many
horses: horses of a low size have scarce any such tuft.

Farrier's Dict.

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Sh. H. V.*

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

FETOR. *n. f.* [*fetor*, Latin.] A stink; a stench; a strong
and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind,
such a disease will be cured by acceft substances, and
none better than whey. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

FETTER. *n. f.* It is commonly used in the plural *fetters*.
[from *fet*; perterpe, Saxon.] Chains for the feet; chains by
which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like ma-
nacles on the right hand. *Ecclus. xxi. 19.*

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have
been thirteen years tied, I have by other mens errors failed.

Raleigh's Apology.

Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom. *A. Phill.*

To **FETTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain;
to thackle; to tie.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her,
could *fetter* his fickleness. *Sidney.*

My conscience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my thanks and writs. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Fetter strong madnels in a filken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakespeare.*

Doth a master chide his servant because he doth not come,
yet knows that the servant is chained and *fettered*, so as he can-
not move? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **FETTER.** *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling
business; to ply the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and
pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you
thought he rung the bell. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

FETUS. *n. f.* [*fetus*, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any
thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Nor are we at leisure to examine that paradox of Hippo-
crates, which some learned physicians have of late revived,
that the *fetus* respire in the womb. *Boyle.*

FETD. *n. f.* [peache, enmity, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention;
opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. i.*

In former ages it was a constant policy of France to raise
and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in the isle of Great
Britain. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half uncropl'd by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addison's Cato.*

FEUDAL. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] Pertaining to fees,
feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a superiour lord.

FEUDAL. *n. f.* A dependance; something held by tenure;
a fee; a fief.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England,
having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws
utterly strange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

FEUDATORY. *n. f.* [from *feudal*.] One who holds not in chief,
but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was reasonably well tempted to be
true to that enterprize, by no less promise than to be made a
feudatory, or beneficiary king of England, under the seignory
in chief of the pope, and the protection of the king of Spain.

FEVER. *n. f.* [*fevere*, French; *febris*, Latin.] A disease
in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened,

FEW

or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes
continual, sometimes intermittent.

Think't thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending? *Shak. H. V.*

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well. *Shakesp. Macbeth!*

Should not a lingering *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dream'd in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he
was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **FEVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FEVERET. *n. f.* [from *fever*.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient
excuse for non-appearance. *Ayliffe's Paveragon.*

FEVERFEW. *n. f.* [*febris* and *fuge*, Latin.]

It has a fibrose root: the leaves are conjugated, and divided
into many segments: the cup of the flower is squamose and
hemispherical: the flowers grow in an umbel upon the top of
the stalks, and the rays of the flower are generally white.

The species are nine; but the first, called common feverfew,
is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts
of England; but is, however, cultivated in medicinal gar-
dens. *Miller.*

FEVERISH. *adj.* [from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its
juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine
whiteness to yellow. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Tending to a fever.

A *feverish* disorder disabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold.

We tofs and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

FEVERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *feverish*.] A slight disorder of the
feverish kind.

FEVEROUS. *adj.* [*fevereux*-se, French, from *fever*.]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *feverous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds,
blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of
the year; but with rain, not. *Bacon's Natural History.*

FEVERY. *adj.* [from *fever*.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*. *B. Johns. Catil.*

FEUILLAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

I have done Homer's head; and I inclose the outline, that
you may determine whether you would have it so large, or
reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval.

FEUILLEMORT. *n. f.* [French.] The colour of a faded
leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

FEUTERER. *n. f.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the
kennel.

FEW. *adj.* [peo, peopa, Saxon; *few*, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many.

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd. Juvenal.*

On Winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold. *Dryden's Virg. Geor.*

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, accord-
ing as the objects they converse with afford greater or less
variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope's Hor. Imitat.*

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet